## Registration\_Militia Officers.

There is nothing more certain, if we con sult the act of Congress, than that persons who were Militia officers previous to the war, and afterward engaged in it, are entitled to register and vote, except, perhaps, the fact that by an order from General SICKLES, under certain circumstances they are not permitted to do so. Either from a habit contracted while tyranizing over the Carolinas or to spit his spleen upon the people, General Sickles seems to have occupied his spare time, after his removal was a foregone conclusion until the actual assumption of command by General CANBY, in preparing and issuing orders, adding great length, if not wisdom, to his Code.

Among others thus issued was one giving general instructions in regard to registration, which should more properly have anticipated, than followed, registration, if it was to have been issued at all. Desiring, in the expiring moments of his reign, to make as possible, and to complete his attempts to Africanize his District, he attempts by this order to disfranchise as many of the former Militia officers as possible, for even says:

are civil and executive in their duties.

ting a legal principle.

sage of this act, and Congress had adjourn- much has been gained. ed, the fortieth Congress meeting immeing that too many rebels were permitted to at present is in the hands of others. vote under any sensible and just construction of the act, they came together in extra session for no other purpose than to make perfect their work. It was determined to explain it as illiberally as possible, and they enacted that "the words 'Exsaid oath mentioned shall be construed to include all CIVIL offices created by law for the administration of the general law of the State, or for the administration of jus-

It could not, therefore, be made plainer that military officers were not included if it had said so in so many words, until the fertile brain of General Sickles conceived the happy idea of concerting them into lost sight of and apparently forgotten, or civilians hunting runaway slaves. We trust in his retirement the ghost of murdered negroes may not haunt him, and he may always have them with him whether he travels by land or sea. We cannot wish him until his own State fastens upon the people of New York the negro code he has left as a legacy to us.

The Post Commander at Fayetteville has issued the following circular to Registrars in his district, in regard to military officers and others:

> Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1867. [CIRCULAR.]

HEADQ'RS, POST OF FAVETTEVILLE,

The Board of Registrars having misconstrued the act of Congress relating to Registration, are hereby notified that Officers of Militia, of Corporate Towns, Notaries Public, and Inspectors of Flour, Turpentine and Tobacco, are entitled to register unless otherwise disqualified.
By command of Post Colonel M. Cosgwell.

F. A. WHITNEY, 1st Lieut. 8th Inf'y U. S. A., Post Adj't.

Believing that all former Militia Officers, whether they executed the Patrol Laws or obeyed any other order of a superior, are and justice. These opinions are too nu- increase a trade which has long been ou entitled to register, we sincerely trust that merous to quote, and have no great influence of the best in the State. they will refer their rejection directly to upon the general effect on the minds of an General Canby and appeal to him for sim- intelligent people who are accustomed to of seating one thousand persons comforts ple justice. He is not a New York lawyer, form their own conclusions regarding the bly and is finished in the highest style or Bowery politician, and being a soldier political indications of the times, but who art. The stage, scenery and all the a has clear conception of the difference be- give due weight to whatever may be said pointments are the very best. The comple tween civil and military offices, and being which savors of truth or even probability, tion of this Hall fills a want long felt in the a gentleman, will carry out the law in a proceeding from a deliberate consideration city, and will no longer render the use spirit of justice and equity.

## The President and Congress-The Impor tant Issues Pending.

A state of excitement now possesses the public mind, unequalled at any period since the close of the war. The late acts of the moval of SHERIDAN and SICKLES, and the issuance of unlooked-for proclamationshave served to influence Radical hatred to its height, and, from present appearances, on the re-assembling of Congress, the impeachment question will be revived, and the Union, have spoken, and they proclaim their condemnation of the policy and the practices of the subject agitated by the leaders of this the party in power. Negro suffrage and the exhand, from present indications, the President means something by his late acts, and will remain firm in the position which he has taken. He has all along expressed unbounded confidence in the people, and the "second sober thought" on their part, in produced by the determination of the masses of which he so confidently relied, seems the people to get rid of the party, which, confievidenced or at least foreshadowed, by the result of the late elections in California and Maine. He certainly cannot intend that his Amnesty Proclamation shall be a merely useless State paper of fine phrases but erable financial system, which taxes the people in gold to pay wealthy bondholders the interest on bonds which are not taxed, also constitute imporsense of the Northern people, and firmly tant elements in the contest in the two States,

exercise of the right of suffrage. Sustained by the opinion of his Cabinet, the President

himself as popular with the party in power to impeach him, the President will pro- domiciled here sufficiently long to have acrogue it as a revolutionary body. This quired a "local habitation and a name, his bitter partizanship would not permit Congress in the following language :- and care less. We do know that he is not him to disqualify them in toto. The order "While I hold the Chief Executive au- the only delegate disgusted with the pro-"Officers of Militia, employed in the execution ligation rests upon me to see that all the that Hon. Thomas Settle and Robert of the Patrol Laws, or other laws having relation to the domestic order of the State and the govern- laws are faithfully executed, I can never Dick, Esq., have publicly expressed themment of the slave population therein, and who afterward engaged in the rebellion, are disfranterward engaged in the rebellion, are distrain-This nicely drawn distinction was evi- his constitutional powers, he may prorogue tion of the sentiments of those who condently conceived more from a loyal con- Congress; and then Congress may, calling trolled its action. tempt for slavery and a love for the "man | the nation to its aid, resist. It is an im- As the Post of this city, in reply to our and brother," than by conjuring up any portant issue, and the crisis approaches. article, made an attack upon Mr. Goodloe, dusty recollection of legal principles which It is one all-important to the South. Much, we regard it but just, as having been the sinks the lawyer into the politician, writing | North, and the extent of the popular reac- | before our readers. a political platform rather than enuncia- tion now taking place. If the people have To quote the Raleigh Register as the "leading The original Reconstruction act, among of the danger of negro supremacy in the lee no more represents the Republican party in other disqualifications, included such per- South, and have awakened to the convicsons who before the war held any "execu- tion that if the Radical aim is achieved, tive or judicial office in any State," and constitutional government will be destroy- prised many Republicans. - Wilmington Post. then engaged in the war. After the pas- ed and a Puritanical despotism follow,

diately, when the Speakers' signature was collect, that although our fortune is nearly we believe, during the war, an army corhardly dry to the original, enacted a sup- concerned in this issue, we have no part in respondent of the New York Times, and plemental bill explanatory of it. This Con- the events which are likely to transpire, more recently, for a short time, he occupied der of the Stockholders been fully carried had been steadily pursued; difficulties had gress having also adjourned, and discover- and interested as we may be, our destiny

The Reaction at the North. The result of the recent elections in California and Maine is too important in its ecutive or judicial office in any State' in of the world, are barely again referred to, ward for the transpiration of new events, apparently forgetful ordinarily-except too stirring a character and has too great an influence upon the future to be easily vention.—Raleigh Register. cease still to agitate the public mind and excite the greatest interest. Coming unexlonger life than to hope he may survive have been filled with gratitude and joy. the appearance of business. The farmers, The importance of the indications of this however, are busy gathering their crops, evidenced through their people the abhorrence which is felt for the political practices by the Tucker's and recently completed. and reckless actions of the dominant party,

> of means-usurpation. the press of the country hold to various the superb stock which they are receiving opinions, according to their political creed from day to day and the liberality which and in proportion to their regard for truth | characterizes them as business men, wi

quirements of justice. The following extract from the Louis ville Courier we give place to as showing clearly what the reaction means, and foreshadowing the coming of that good time. when reason shall once more assume sway President-Stanton's suspension, the re- in the minds of men, and harmony and

unity shall be again restored: That this reaction at this particular time took all parties by surprise does not affect its importance. The signs are now too plain and numerous to be mistaken. He who runs may read. Two States, the most remote from each other of any in faction to its fullest extent. On the other clusion of the Southern States have been the chief causes of this grand regulsion in public sentiment. Both of these States have for years been the strongholds of Radicalism. California has shaken the taint off from her garments, and Maine has so nearly done so that the result amounts to a wonderful triumph of Democracy.
Such results, so similar and so simultane-

ous, in States so remote from each other, cannot be attributed to local causes. They have been dent of its strength, has rioted in power, and star-tled the country by its corruptions, its disregard of the Constitution, its destruction of the Executive Department and its contempt for the Judiciary. The ponderous weight of taxation under which the people groan, and by which the proceeds of their industry are absorbed, and our mis-

The Radical Convention.

When we stated that the Radical Conwill, in all probability, proceed to render vention differed very widely upon important questions of principles, we made In the event of this action on the part of the statement upon the evidence of delethe President, it is said that impeachment gates, upon the official publication of the must follow, and that the impeachers are proceedings in the Standard, and upon the this time in earnest. It is viewed by them | published opinion of Mr. Goodloe, one of as a political necessity. The President is the leading members of the body. In said to hold that he can only be removed quoting from the paper of the latter gentle-"on conviction of treason, bribery and man, the Raleigh Register, we designated other high crimes and misdemeanors."- it as the leading Republican paper of the Impeachment for a political offence will be State, because it is the ablest of their esteemed revolutionary, and then follows organs, and claims the largest circulation, the question, whether or not the Presi- and no doubt has the largest of any of the dent will submit to impeachment and re- Republican organs. But in giving the moval, if this be the case. A mere difference statement of that paper as to the very great of opinion as to the constitutionality of a diversity of opinon upon questions involvlaw between himself and Congress is neither | ing the most important matters of princitreason, bribery nor any other high crime ple and feeling, which came before the or misdemeanor. He occupies a position Convention, we relied upon the veracity of then in which he says that he can neither its editor, who is sufficiently well known in be impeached, removed or suspended from the State to have established a character, and his voluntary statement would have The Northern papers are warm in the carried conviction with it, without his discussion of this subject, and look for having proven the fact, as he has subseward to the further action of the President quently done from the official proceedings.

and the re-assembling of Congress with un- We had no desire in referring to this disguised interest. It is argued that on matter to have Mr. Goodloe read out of the the assembling of Congress, if it attempts party by persons who have hardly been event would be fraught with the most im- either as politicians or citizens, and it apportant consequences. In his veto mes- pears he does not intend to be. As to Mr. sage of last July, the President warned Goodloe's Republicanism we know nothing thority of the United States, while the ob- ceedings of the Convention, and can state the people, a conciousness of right, and are equally outspoken in their denuncia-

is State than the Journal does the loyal element | route was in operation : in this community. Mr. Goodloe represents John- W. and W. R. R. Co. proportions ......\$1,610 25 make an extract : sonism, if he represents anything except his own views, and his presence in the Convention sur-

This piece of impertinence proceeds from a new paper started at Wilmington by one very little is known in these parts. He was, war, resided at Norfolk, and we believe he there conducted a newspaper. From the with some interest. high tone of authority he assumes in reading us out of the Republican party we prenature to soon cease to be a subject of com- sume that his Norfolk paper must have ment. In this progressive age, important | been a very fire-brand in the Old Dominion, events, after being the nine days' wonder in the days of slavery. If he were domi- North Carolina Railroad Company, for the mittee had, during the past year, been dia voter he would know that the editor of and the public mind returns to its former the Register, though an office-holder and frame of expectation, looking eagerly for- liable to be removed, was the only citizen of the State who publicly opposed the President's policy, from the beginning ; that he signed the call for the Philadelphia when it serves its purpose to remember- September Convention, last year, and that of those of the past. But the result of he attended it as a delegate. The editor the recent elections in these States is of may also find out, when he has been a little longer in the State, that Wilmington Radicalism had no representative in that Con-

A flying trip to the City of Oaks enabled pectedly as it did, the Radical leaders have us to mingle a few hours with many old been struck with dismay, and the friends and much esteemed friends. We believe of the Constitution and republican liberty | the city is more than usually dull, with litresult is too great to be easily overlooked. and the merchants had not received their California and Maine, two States the most stocks in full. While but few improveremote from each other in the Union, have ments are observable we cannot fail to notice the magnificent Store and Hall erected

eral prosperity, think only of their selfish are divided into eight departments, ena- so stated : designs and of the unlimited power they bling the purchaser to select with more desire to assume by the most inexcusable judgment and care. The wholesale an retail departments are finished with an ey In attributing the cause of this reaction to comfort, convenience and elegance, an

The Hall, or Theatre, above is capab and expressed in accordance with the re- the Commons Hall necessary or proper f meetings and exhibitions of any kind.

servation, that we noticed a larger proportion of persons, white and black, without profitable employment in Raleigh than any point we have yet visited. They seem, Micawba-like, to be waiting for "something to turn up," or what is better and more certain, the assemblage of the Convention and Legislature, when the public coffers, reliant in his powers granted by the Constitution, it is evidently his intention to render this Proclamation in effect what it is in words.

On the subject of the effect of amnesty the Cabinet are said to be a unit. They have agreed in the discussions of this subject that its legal effect would be to relieve excluded whites from disability as to the over which Mr. Battle keeps a jealous

The Late Railroad Accident\_More Par.

Battlesboro', by which four cars were there were but thirteen. Judge Rice, thrown into the swamp, knocking down M., same day, the Superintendent arrived Brunswick, was defeated by only three farming interest. on the ground. Collecting an extra force side, which was done successfully until the cars were removed from the swamp. The night, so that all was completed by Satur- carried four counties, viz : York, Lincoln, day morning. Pretty quick work.

We understand that the accident was entirely unavoidable and could not have been foreseen nor prevented. The rail broken from crystilization of the iron.

Railroads\_Some very Stealthy Operations

Somewhere. We have just been shown a letter from a prominent official of the North Carolina (Italics are ours.)

purchased in Baltimore by the Wilmington disciples. No effort was spared on their and Weldon Railroad Company, came here | part; no stone was left unturned. But it "steneil marked" via Raleigh and Gaston the semblance of an organization, without Railroad, and it was done after they left funds, without speeches or concert of acthe store of the seller. These facts need tion, came out in their strength and made no comment. The public will judge of the a relative gain upon them of 15,000 votes, morality of such operations.

showing the receipts by the Wilmington of the people, disgusted with Radical mismay yet linger in his brain. In this he however, depends upon the people of the cause, to place both the attack and reply and Weldon Railroad Company and the skill will either enable them to pay for the baye been either tried and convicted or an arrival and whose industry and skill will either enable them to pay for the baye been either tried and convicted or an arrival and whose industry and skill will either enable them to pay for the baye been either tried and convicted or an arrival and whose industry and skill will either enable them to pay for the baye been either tried and convicted or an arrival and whose industry and skill will either enable them to pay for the baye been either tried and convicted or an arrival and whose industry and skill will either enable them to pay for the baye been either tried and convicted or an arrival and the convergence of the skill will either enable them to pay for the baye been either tried and convicted or an arrival and the convergence of the co North Carolina Railroad Company on been thoroughly enabled to see the extent of the danger of negro supremacy in the lee no more represents the Republican party in

more than would have been received by tional cost to these companies. Had the orthe post of local editor of the Washington out this sum would probably have reached been surmounted; the sources of supply Chronicle. We have heard from him, more- nine thousand dollars. The people of had been multiplied, and were now so nuover, that he for some years prior to the North Carolina will watch these operations merous that, if retained and made still

Railroads Correction.

There was an error in our statement yesterday, in the amount of receipts by the ciled in North Carolina long enough to be freights that passed by Goldsboro', which rected. Believing that the Southern States we correct below.

Correct Statement.

have been received by these roads, had the Companies. Had the order of the Stock. in Turkey, India, the Brazils, and else-ture. holders been fully carried out, this sum would have exceeded ten thousand dollars

Surely the State has an interest in the North Carolina Railroad on freights and

Registration Returns.

We give below the registration returns Their store-room is, we suppose, the most in this State so far as received. We shall who, regardless of the misery which they magnificent in the Southern States, being keep the table standing until completed by may inflict upon the country, and the forty-four feet wide by one hundred and the full returns from the State. No county extent to which they may retard the gen- twenty deep. The various classes of goods must be regarded as completed unless it is

100	Alamance	200
adgment and care. The wholesale and	Alexander	36
etail departments are finished with an eye	Anson	300 23
o comfort, convenience and elegance, and	Ashe,	839
	Bladen 777	1,204
he superb stock which they are receiving	Burke	396
rom day to day and the liberality which	Bruuswick	656
characterizes them as business men, will	Chowan	607
ncrease a trade which has long been oue	Caldweil	110
	Catawba	123
of the best in the State.	Cumberland	1,038 609
The Hall, or Theatre, above is capable	Craven	2,853
of seating one thousand persons comforta-	Chatham, 830	742
bly and is finished in the highest style of	Cleveland,	28
t The stage geonem and all the an	Columbus 545	632 397
art. The stage, scenery and all the ap-	Currituck,	220
pointments are the very best. The comple-	Duplin	1,056
tion of this Hall fills a want long felt in that	Davidson	420
city, and will no longer render the use of	Edgecombe	$\frac{1,784}{398}$
	Forsythe. 1,148 Franklin, 1,227	1,151
the Commons Hall necessary or proper for	Gaston 678	313
meetings and exhibitions of any kind.	Granville 583	1,614
It is not often in these times we see our	Guilford	$\frac{720}{722}$
own citizens able or willing to spend their	Hertford	263
money so liberally in public improvements.	Haywood,	20
	Halifax, 50	261
Those who do should be rewarded.	Iredell	289 495
We are sorry to learn that the contem-	Johnston	213
plated erection of a large cotton factory	Lenoir	577
has been abandoned for the present. The	Mecklenburg	1,620
	McDowell	206 788
gloom and uncertainty of the future, which	Nash	2,789
has retarded or destroyed many Southern	Northampton, 462	844
enterprises, has postponed, probably in-	Orange 899	731
lefinitely, an undertaking, the successful	Pitt	562 892
	Robeson 779	599
establishment of which, would have given	Rowan 1,947	1,047
employment to many needy laborers, added	Richmond 593	737
to the business and wealth of that commu-	Rutherford	200 499
nity, and laid the foundation of a populous	Sampson	2,260
and enterprising growth to a city, now	Warren 371	1,486
	Wilson 885	818
esting in unprofitable idleness beneath	Wayne. 1,272 Wilker, 1,880	1,190 192
the shade of its magnificent oaks.		
We are satisfied, even from a hurried ob-	Pae Wilmington, Charlotte & Ru	therford
	and the Western North Carolin	a Rail

Fae Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford and the Western North Carolina Rail\_

At the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad, held at Salisbury on the 29th of August, 1867, the following resolution, introduced by Gov. Vance, was adopted

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Western North Carolina Road be instructed to appoint a committee whose business it shall be to confer with and ascertain from the authorities of agree to any terms acceptable to this Company, offset, the Radicals are entitled to a credit then the Board is instructed to memorialize the of 80,000 white voters disfranchised in Tennext Legislature for such an amendment to our nessee ! charter as will prevent that Company from reaping the benefits of our labor and means hereafter, inasmuch as it was the object of the Legislature in permitting the connection of the two Roads originally, was that the joint means of both might be united in cutting through the mountains.

votes. Hon. E. W. Farley, Democrat, is farming interest. elected Senator from Lincoln county by in a short time he soon made arrangements | 200 majority. Four Democratic Represengain from last year. The Republican majority is reduced 1,300 more. The returns come in slowly, but there are sufficient to Knox, and Aroostook, with Washington, Franklin, Piscataquis, and Somerset doubtwent Radical by large majorities. It is siggained 387 in his city of Augusta. The Portland Argus, commenting upon the result of the election, says :

The election in this State on Monday was one of the most remarkable in the history of the State. It demonstrated, even more emphatically than that of California Railroad Company, which contains the the week previous, the irresistible popular following sentence: "While in Charlotte reaction which is going on against revolu-I called on many of the merchants and tionary Radicalism throughout the country. gave them the points in regard to shipping The leaders of the Radical party made strenuous efforts to bring out its full via Goldsboro'. I found none of them had strength. Their organization was perfect, ordered their goods via Raleigh, but some and the contributions of the army of office entirely without their knowledge or consent." their most influential speakers upon the stump and their numerous party organs |sell. flooded the State with appeals to the preju-Another-A few days ago a lot of Pork, dices, passions and party pride of their was in vain. The Democracy, with scarcely elected the officers in several counties and largely increased representation in the Le- for, must become the order of the day. - course, be made. It is presumable, how-

To develop as much as possible, and by Total increase to the State Railroads ... 6,296 35 every means, the cotton growing capabilithe great purpose contemplated by the asonly tended to demonstrate the wisdom and importance of its object. That object more prolific, the loss of any one of them, however valuable, would be of comparatively little consequence. To retain them, and to render them more and more productive, was the special aim of the association, and to this end the efforts of the comof America, in their altered condition, would not furnish cotton so abundantly as before the war, the committee made it their tions to extend and improve the cultiva-Total increase to the State Railroads \$7,733 75 tion in other countries. An address, pre- lature. This amount is in excess of what would pared with this object, was translated into the different languages spoken where cotton | State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney where, accompanied with the more extensive use of American seed. The result had had realized in Liverpool nearly as high a ture, and amendment to Constitution. price as the produce of the United States.

The recent visit of his Imperial Majesty success of this arrangement. The relative the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt to proportions for the roads are three-fifths, this country afforded the committee the these two potentates and their ministers cillors, and Members of General Court. the great importance of continuing their exertions to extend and improve the cultiit is believed would promote the object de- | Members of Legislature.

Pennsylvania Democratic Address, Pennsylvania have issued an address, in tion. which the people of the State are informed

of the following facts: "The whole expense of the War Department in 1860 was sixteen and a half millions, while in 1867 its estimated by the Treasury at forty-seven millions, both being periods of peace. To give the lamation of amnesty enfranchises every negro the power to rule us, therefore, costs the man in the government, not included among nation annually thirty millions. Of this amount Pennsylvania's share is at least one-tenth, and your industry must annually pay three millions of len mills and stops your factories. In your State proclamation just now. The expediency affairs mismanagement, corruption, and extravagance are the rule. In 1860, under Democratic power, the whole amount of money appropriated question, but us to the right to issue it, it and expended, independent of funded debt and is beyond question. The language of the military expenses, as shown by the Treasury, was | Constitution and the practice of the Gov- | will say, perhaps a month. or maybe three nine hundre I and ninety-eight thousand dollars. In 1854, excluding the same items, the Radicals appropriated and expended one million three hunleed and seventy nine thousand dollars. In 1865, excluding the same items, the Radicals approprithe same items, they appropriated and expended report of the Auditor General shows these facts, don't remember them. and proves that in six years of Radical rule your The New York World thus speaks of the in a month and two days, and in one year

Here follows an appeal to the Democrats of Pennsylvania:

"The result in California arouse you to renew-ed exertion. Work is to be done, and you must do it. Committees may plan and order, but the result depends upon yourselves. Individual effort is the road to victory. See your neighbor, encourage him, bring him to the polls. Perfect your organizations. Block your wards and townships. Sub-divide the labor and reform it with energy. Press home upon your adversaries the real issues of the canvass. Demand of them that they shall answer: Are you for or against the Radical policy that destroys our business and closes our workshops, mills and factories, to give the negro the balance of power? Are you for or against conceding to Congress the right to allow the negro the power to rule Pennsylvania?"

Reconstruction,

While reconstruction, under Radical manipulation, lags in the South, the great party of constitutional freedom is marching on to inevitable triumph in the North. Let us count up the Democratic gains in round numbers since last Spring:

In California.....

Here is a total Democratic gain in seven small States and one Territory of nearly the Wilmington, Charlottee & Rutherford Road as early as possible, whether they desire to connect with this Road, and if so, when, where and on what terms; and if that Road should declare to offset, the Radicals are entitled to a credit

A Word to North Carolina Farmers.

No class of the community occupies our On Thursday morning, at four and a half ton Advertiser, writing on Wednesday, says o'clock, the Express passenger train going Chamberlain will have about 10,000 major- ers. Their condition and success detero'clock, the Express passenger train going Chamberlain will have about 10,000 majority. The Portland Argus says his majority of the prospects and successes of all the recent amnesty proclamation of the Vilmington and Weldon will not exceed 9,000. Republicans con-North on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, had the misfortune to break a rail near the low trestle, one mile North of low losses and become rich, it must be dug out losses and losses and losses are losses and losses and losses are losses and losses are losses and losses are losses Democratic nominee for Representative in of the soil. Our gold, iron, copper and first place, the President and Vice Presi-Augusta, came within 29 votes of an electwo hundred feet of trestle-work over the tion. William R. Field, Democratic canswamp. About one and a half o'clock, P. didate for Representative from the town of be good and subsidiary to the great

Two years experience will or ought to satisfy our farmers, that the employment the instance of distinguished Radicals, viz: to pass passengers over to trains on each tatives were elected from Waldo county—a of large numbers of hired laboring men, Messrs. Reagan, Memminger, Mallory, whose wives and children are to do noth- Trenholm and Davis, the latter appointed ing, and yet are to be fed and clothed out Attorney General near the close of the war. of the labors of the men, on large farms, is About twenty Governors of States, also extrestle was reconstructed during Friday make it certain that the Democracy have not the way to pay debts or make money. pressly excluded, remain unpardoned. The size of the farms renders it almost im- Five generals—namely, Lee, Cooper, John possible for them to be well kept up ; the son, Beauregard and Bragg-ten lieutenfences, ditches and necessary provision for ant generals, and about thirty major genefrankin, Piscaraquis, and Somerset doubt. cattle, sheep and hogs, will not be well at- rais, are excluded from amnesty by the extended to wholly by hired laborers, who press terms of the proclamation, and rement Radical by large majorities. It is sig-nificant that Chamberlain's vote in his own are only interested in the crop or the main unpardoned individually. If the was entirely sound, and broke apparently town of Brunswick was 246 less this year monthly wages. Proper cultivation and language employed in the proclamation, than last, while Pillsbury, the Democrat, regular manuring arrangements cannot or however, shall be held to include bright will not be carried on.

to make money for our present necessities, will be largely increased-probably to the resort must be had to stimulating fertilizers extent of several hundred. There were but to produce crops that will pay hired labor- three admirals in the Confederate navyers and families, and afford the owner one of whom (Forrest) is now dead-and proper remuneration; thus our lands must no rank between that of admiral and canbe seriously in danger of ultimate sterility tain existed. The persons designated as and consequent decline in value.

a speedy change in the system of employ- shall be held to embrace other than ing many hands on one large plantation. those accredited to the Government abroad. We believe it is far better to divide up the as it doubtless will, there being no other had been received and marked that way holders supplied ample means. They put lands and place them in the hands of other construction which would admit of exoperators, even if one is not disposed to cluding particularly obnoxious persons

who is in debt, that it will never do to ex- these cases special pardons will now be pose large tracts of land to sale or allow granted upon application, as a matter of them to go under the Sheriff's or Marshal's course. The above comprehend all those hammer. The scarcity of money will make excluded of the first class, and they will all such sales ruinous. Besides, it will in- not probably number practically over one troduce among us rapacious land specu- hundred, if so many. lators, whose greed will not be satisfied at Of the number of those excluded as be any small sacrifice of the land owner. Small farms, well cultivated and cared nothing like an accurate estimate can, of

We submit the first months' figures, gislature. It was the spontaneous uprising Large plantations must be divided and ever, that nearly all who are embraced in sold, or leased out to practical honest men, the second, that is, those who are chargelands, or return them to the owner im- quitted or are held to bail, and are, conseproved by their management. Faithful quently, included in the third. It is safe, From the report of the Cotton Supply men, who have been former slaves of land therefore, if this supposition be correct, owners, may be found in some instances, to infer that but few will be excluded under Association, at Manchester, England, we who would do well in such cases, and who the second and third classes. ought to be encouraged in their industry

ties of other countries than America, was planters will give us their views on this which dictated the proclamation, it is not subject. We should like to know the believed that the entire number of the ex-In the meantime, we of the South re- Mr. Paul, a Northern adventurer, of whom these roads had the new arrangement not sociation when it began its labors; and the opinion of our planters, as to the probable cluded will finally reach beyond a few hunbeen inaugurated, and at almost no addi- events which had since intervened had results of the next five years, on the present dred.—National Intelligencer. plan of large farms. - Raleigh Sentinel.

The State Elections. The following are the other State elec-

tions to be held this year: Ohio-October 8.-Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer of State, Auditor, Comptroller of the Treasury, Attorney General, Judges, Members of Board of Public Works, Members of Legislature, and suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

Supreme Court and Members of the Legis-

ant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Institutions, Judges, and Members of Legis- that the Constitution of their country is in force

is grown, and widely distributed; and the General, State Engineer and Surveyor, meaning citizens have, in consequence of disturb new arrangement not been inaugurated, committee had learned, with much satis- Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State and at almost no additional cost to these faction, that fresh exertions had been made Prisons, Judges and Members of Legisla-Wisconsin-November 5.--Governor,

Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, been the growth of a better quality, and Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney General, and the laws made in pursuance of it, for the first month, and that a dull one for cotton from Smyrna and other districts Inspector of Prisons, Members of Legisla-Maryland-November 5.—Constitution.

Massachusetts-November 5 .- Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Wilmington and Weldon, and two-fifths opportunity of bringing under the notice of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, Coun-

MINNESOTA—November 5. —Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, vation of cotton, and the measures which Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, and

New Jersey-November 5. - Members of Legislature.

Kansas-November 6.-Members of the The Democratic State Committee of Legislature, and amendments to Constituted.

From the Raleigh Sentinet.

The Effect of the Amnesty. The opinion seems to be universal that the legal effect of President Johnson's procthe unpardoned exceptions. The only point made by the Radicals seems to be, whether collars to support a policy that closes your wool- the President had the right to issue the or propriety of the act they may call in question, but as to the right to issue it, it ernment are too plain to be misunder- or six months, or a year, but we will let

In casting our eye over the entire State, we cannot think of more than four persons in banking-house order, one every second ated and expended one million five hundred and who are not now pardoned. Those are at this rate he would count sixty per minfour Major Generals of the late Confedertwo millions and eleven thousand dollars. The ate army. There may be others, but we and allowing ten hours for a day's work.

practical effect of the proclamation, which it is doubt less correct: " Practically, the new proclamation will afford

no relief to persons deprived of the elective franchise. The legal operations of an executive par- more than it is generally stated to be, don is this: if a person is indicted and put on trial say about \$2,700,000,000, and if we difor an offence for which he has been pardoned, he vide that sum by 10,800,000, the can plead and prove the pardon, and thereby obtain a release. If the prosecuting officer is aware of the pardon, he will of course commence no pro- year, we find that it would take 250 years ceedings, since he must know that they must ne- to count the National debt, and yet some cessarily have this termication. But a board of of our Radical friends would have us be registration is not governed by the same rules as a Court of justice. Their office is not judicial, but ministerial; their duty consists in simply following the directions of the law under which they act. If a law contravenes the Constitution, we have never heard that it is the province or function of a Board of Registry to sit in judgment on and pronounce it null. If the Registry Board had this power, they might, on good grounds, ad-judge the whole Reconstruction law unconstitutional, and declare the very office they exercise and all their proceedings in it, legal nullities." An Example Worthy of Imitation,

We learn that a gentleman, residing in or near Fayetteville, a short time ago being convinced that the real value of his prop-3,000 erty exceeded his debts, and being unwill-20,000 ling to risk Court costs and lawyers' fees 5,000 and Sheriff's sale, very sensibly determined to settle with his creditors and save costs 26,000 and interest. He gave notice to all of his 14,000 creditors that, on a certain day, he would offer, at public auction, his entire property. and invited every creditor to attend, pledging that whatever his creditors chose to purchase should be entered as a credit on his debts due them. The day arrived, a large number attended, the bidding was spirited, and his property sold well. He paid off his debts and still had something left, with which to begin the world anew. The successor of Conness.

Hon. Joseph P. Hoge, who represented the Galena (Illinois) District in Congress the Galena (Illinois) District in Congress the Galena (Illinois) This was a wise act and others might pro- twenty years ago-1843 to 1847-and who

Number of Persons excluded from the Bene. fits of the Amnesty Proclamation,

The Northern papers are speculating about the number of persons excepted by whom five have been specially pardoned at diers with the brevet rank or major gener-Besides, under the controlling impulse al, the number of the military exclusions "agents" of the Confederate Government We can see no remedy, no real protec- "in foreign States and countries" will tion to the present owners of the land, but reach, perhaps, two hundred, if it without specially naming them. We take It must be apparent to every land owner, it for granted, however, that in the mass of

longing to the second and third classes,

Upon the whole, after the disposition of the applications for pardon now on file, We beg that some of our intelligent which we hope will be done in the spirit

Circular to Government Officials,

The following circular, addressed to all district attorneys and marshals of the United States, and to all deputies, and to all persons holding any official relation to the Attorney General's office, in accordance with the recent Executive order addressed to heads of departments :

Attorney General's Office, September 10, 1867.— Sir :—I herewith furnish you with an official copy of the proclamation of the President of the United PENNSYLVANIA -- October S. -- Judge of the | States, dated the 3d inst., and in the ninety-sec-

ond year of American independence. This proclamation recites in brief the obligations of loyalty to the public and was intended to Iowa-October 8. - Governor, Lieuten- admonish you, in common with all persons holding any place of honor, trust or profit, civil or military, at home or abroad, under the United States of America, and all good citizens thereof and that the government thereunder, with it several co ordinate branches, legislative, executivo NEW YORK-November 5. - Secretary of and judicial, is the only lawful government for this republic, notwithstanding that many welling events that are now happily past, come to look with the indulgence upon false and dangerous pretences that the constitution is not the suoreme law of the land, and also the most authentic proof of the will of the people, but that there are powers of government outside of the consti

tation which may lawfully violate that instrumen All citizens of the United States owe allegiand to that nationality, as the same is embodied and organized in the constitution and such amendments thereof as, having become expedient in the progress of the country, have been duly made and ratified. But in a special manner all the persons holding office under the United States are solemn ly sworn to support that constitution, also to bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and to the government thereunder; and for the greater num ber of such incumbents at this time, it is know that they have been retained, or have been placed in their respective offices, upon express assurances of zealous loyalty to the Union, which is taken by all men to mean a cheerful obedience to the proper civil authority of the country. But for the functions of your office, which are directly connec ted with the enforcement of the laws, a lively

You are requested to acknowledge the receipt of Your obedient servant,
John M. Binckley,
Attorney Gen this communication.

sense of their sanctity and authority is anticipa-

Acting Attorney General From the Cincinnati Enquirer Facts and Figures of the Public Debt.

There are but few persons who have any conception of the vast numbers contained in a billion. In order to arrive at something like a definite understanding of the immensity of such sum, let us suppose one billion of silver dollars to be placed in a heap, and one man set to count it, how long would it take him to count it? Some figures answer. We will suppose that an expert would be able to count and arrange ute, three thousand six hundred per hour, thirty-six thousand in a day, one million ten million eight hundred thousand, and one billion in ninety-two years. Now, let us suppose our National debt to be no suri that could be counted in one lieve that the debt is a mere trifle, while they go on with their reckless extravagance spending \$560,000,000 of the peoples money

every year, mainly for the purpose of per petuating their own power and supporting twenty or thirty thousand corrupt officials Think of these things, ye tax-payers, and consider whether it would be better to con tinue in power a party so unscrupulous, s hypocritical, and so recklessly extravagant in expenditure, or return to the good oh Democratic principles upon which the ernment was administered in former times when our taxes were so light that we scare ly knew we had a Government to support The calculation of E. C. C. shows the immensity of the public debt, and how long it would take to pay it by counting out dollar by dollar in silver. There is

will not be so enormous, in fact, as it appears when treated in that way. - Enquirer. The Successor of Conness.

way, however, not so tedious : pay it off in

one thousand dollar greenback bills, five

hundred dollar greenback bills, one hun-

dred dollar greenback bills. Its magnitude

The sudden advent of clear, cold fall weather has developed an unusual amount of colds, coughs, and influenza,

This was a wise act and others might profit by it, instead of holding on, to be utterly years ago—1843 to 1847—and who now a San Francisco lawyer and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, is named as the probable choice of the way should divide it in parcels small enough to meet the demand.—Raleigh Sentinel.

Senatorship, vice John Conness.